

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JENNIFER S. FISCHMAN,

Plaintiff,

v.

MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL HOLDINGS
AMERICA, INC.; MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL
HOLDINGS CORPORATION; NICOLAS OLIVA,
in his individual and professional capacities;
DONNA COSTA, in her individual and professional
capacities; and JOHN DOES 1-10, in their individual
and professional capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 18-cv-08188 (JMF)

ECF Case

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Jennifer S. Fischman (“**Ms. Fischman**”), by and through her attorneys Valli Kane & Vagnini LLP, hereby brings this Complaint against Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings America, Inc. and Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corporation (collectively, “**Mitsubishi**” or the “**Company**”); Nicolas Oliva (“**Oliva**”); Donna Costa (“**Costa**”); and John Does 1-10 (individually, as “**Aider and Abettor Defendants**” and, together with the Company, “**Defendants**”), and hereby alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Japan has a well-documented, long and deplorable history of discrimination against women in the work force. Women in Japan earn on average 25-30% less than their male counterparts. Women are historically not elevated to positions of authority within Japanese companies and there are virtually no female role models in executive positions.
2. Mitsubishi is no exception. Although it employs tens of thousands of people worldwide, this Japanese company has virtually no women within the ranks of its executive management. While it has corporate policies giving “lip service” to the ideals of diversity and equality, its culture is devoid of any real diversity or equality for women.

3. Until 2016, there was not a *single* woman within the executive management ranks of Mitsubishi, including its subsidiaries or affiliates, anywhere in the world. Since then, only one woman has been promoted, to the position of president of a foreign affiliate not situated in Japan, and only one woman has been included on the Board of Directors in Japan. Unfortunately, for Ms. Fischman and for all of the other women who have dedicated years of exceptional work and talent to the Company, token representation at the executive level has been condoned by this multi-national Japanese conglomerate.

4. Ms. Fischman brings this action for failure to promote, demotion, and wrongful termination, as well as disparate treatment in compensation (all based upon gender discrimination), along with related claims of retaliation for her opposition to Defendants' unlawful employment practices, in violation of: (1) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e to 2000e-17 ("**Title VII**"); (2) the Equal Pay Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 206(d) *et seq.* (the "**EPA**"); (3) the New York State Human Rights Law, N.Y. Exec. Law §296 *et seq.* (the "**NYSHRL**"); and (4) the Administrative Code of the City of New York § 8-107 *et seq.* (the "**NYCHRL**").

5. Ms. Fischman seeks compensatory and punitive damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, and such other relief as is just and proper, including appropriate equitable relief.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, which confers original jurisdiction upon this Court for actions arising under the laws of the United States, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 206(d) under Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e *et seq.*, under the EPA, 18 U.S.C. § 1514A and pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1343(3) and 1343(4), which confer original jurisdiction upon this Court in a civil action to recover damages or to secure equitable relief: (i) under any Act of Congress providing for the protection of civil rights; and (ii) under the Declaratory Judgment Statute, 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

7. The Court's supplemental jurisdiction is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367 (a), which confers supplemental jurisdiction over all non-federal claims arising from a common nucleus of operative facts such that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

8. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §§ 201-219, in as much as this judicial district lies in a State in which the unlawful employment practices occurred. Venue is also proper

in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (c), in that Defendants maintain offices, conduct business and reside in this district.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

9. Pursuant to the administrative requirements of Title VII, Ms. Fischman filed a charge of discrimination with the New York office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) on May 1, 2017, and a Notice of a Right to Sue letter was issued on June 14, 2018. Ms. Fischman timely filed this action on September 7, 2018.

PARTIES

10. Ms. Fischman is a resident of Westchester County, New York. Defendants Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings America, Inc. and Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corporation jointly employed Ms. Fischman as an attorney from March 3, 2008 to January 30, 2017.

11. Defendant Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings America, Inc. f/k/a Mitsubishi Chemical USA, Inc. (“MCHA”) is a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business located at 633 Third Avenue, 15th Floor, New York, New York, in New York county.

12. Defendant Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corporation (“MCHC”) is a Japanese corporation, with its principal place of business in Tokyo, Japan. MCHC is the 100% shareholder of MCHA and completely controlled all material aspects of MCHA’s operations during the relevant period, including by providing all of the financial resources necessary for MCHA’s day-to-day operations, and making all material decisions concerning those operations. As set forth in more detail, below, MCHC conducts business within the State of New York through its subsidiaries and affiliates, where MCHC has embedded its own executives in dual roles acting simultaneously as both: (i) direct agents of MCHC, and (ii) as executives of MCHC’s respective subsidiaries and affiliates, who report directly to their respective superiors (who are executives at MCHC in Japan), take direction from those superiors, and conduct the affairs of their respective entities for the benefit of MCHC’s shareholders. MCHC manages, controls, and operates its subsidiaries and affiliates as if they are all part of one larger corporate conglomerate with the common goal of enriching MCHC’s shareholders. In this capacity, MCHC controls every material aspect of its subsidiaries’ and affiliates’ operations, including their budgets, their “headcount,” their organizational and reporting structure, strategic decision-making, and personnel decisions including, without limitation, hiring, promotion, compensation, and termination.

13. At all relevant times, Defendant Donna Costa was the President of MCHA, an Executive Officer of MCHC, and a resident of Kings County, New York.

14. Defendant Nicolas Oliva is General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of MCHA and is a resident of New Jersey.

15. Defendants John Does 1-10 are certain MCHA and MCHC directors, officers, and board members who participated in the actions alleged herein, including by setting the terms and conditions of Ms. Fischman's employment and by making adverse employment actions concerning that employment, whose identities are presently unknown as they are peculiarly within the possession of the corporate entities named herein.

NON-PARTIES

16. Non-party Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation ("MCC") is a 100% subsidiary of MCHC, with its principal place of business in Tokyo, Japan.

17. Non-Party Shoji Yoshisato is an Executive Officer of MCHC, a resident and citizen of Japan. Mr. Yoshisato was the President of MCHA in New York from 2010 to 2015.

18. Non-Party Ken Fujiwara is an Executive Officer of MCHC, a resident and citizen of Japan. Mr. Fujiwara is the Administrative Director of the MCHC Legal Department and is responsible for legal matters around the world.

19. Non-Party Masanori Sakaguchi is the General Manager of the MCHC Legal Department, responsible for legal matters in the Americas and Europe.

20. Non-Party Jouhei Takimoto is an Executive Officer of MCC, a resident and citizen of Japan, and is responsible for supervising MCHA's legal department's management of certain legal matters for MCC.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

21. Ms. Fischman is a female attorney who was admitted to the State Bar of California in 1996 and is, was, and has at all relevant times been an attorney in good standing of the State Bar of California. At all times during the relevant time period she was properly registered as Defendants' in-house counsel pursuant to the laws of the State of New York.

22. Ms. Fischman has practiced law for over twenty-one years, both as a law firm associate and as in-house counsel. She began her career as a federal law clerk to a United States District Court Judge in the Central District of California prior to becoming a litigation associate at a national law firm.

23. Ms. Fischman was hired by Defendant MCHA in 2008, after serving for seven years as in-house corporate counsel for Raytheon Company, a publicly traded aerospace and defense company located in El Segundo, California.

24. Ms. Fischman moved her family from California to New York to accept the position of Corporate Counsel in the legal department at MCHA, reporting to Defendant Costa, who was then the General Counsel of MCHA.

Organization of Mitsubishi and Structure of its Legal Activities

25. MCHC is an international corporate conglomerate, based in Japan, organized in accordance with the laws of that country. MCHC is the parent company of more than 700 (515 consolidated) subsidiaries or affiliate companies worldwide, including MCHA and MCC, with over 69,000 employees and over \$33.45 billion in revenue (FY 2017). MCHA and MCC are 100% owned, direct subsidiaries of MCHC.

26. The MCHA Board of Directors consists of the President of MCHA and additional Japanese board members from MCHC and its affiliated entities, including MCC. During the relevant time period, executive leadership at MCHA included some local leaders, such as the General Counsel and the Human Resources director, but the director of Finance and the President were, until 2016, always Japanese employees of MCHC who rotated through the MCHA office for 3-5 year periods and reported directly to executives at MCHC or other Mitsubishi companies. Other members of the team including the Vice President of Tax and director of Internal Audit also reported directly to employees of MCHC in Japan. All significant MCHA decision-making goes through MCHC in Japan, and all significant actions taken by MCHC's subsidiaries and affiliates in the United States require MCHC's knowledge and consent.

27. Almost all affiliates of Mitsubishi in the United States, as well as some in Japan, are signatories to a Legal Services Agreement ("**Signatory Entities**"), pursuant to which all of their legal matters throughout the United States are managed by MCHA's legal department. All told, during the relevant period, there were approximately 40 Signatory Entities that would seek legal advice and counsel from the MCHA legal department pursuant to the Legal Services Agreement. These Signatory Entities collectively had over 4000 employees throughout the United States and the rest of the world.

28. The MCHA legal department is headed by a General Counsel who is also the Chief Compliance Officer and who, pursuant to the Legal Services Agreement, also holds the corporate

title of “Secretary” for each of the Signatory Entities (including MCHA itself). Accordingly, the General Counsel/Chief Compliance Officer of MCHA holds a board level, director position in each of the Signatory Entities, as Secretary. Appointment to the title of Secretary generally requires the approval of the board of directors of each respective Signatory Entity, as well as the approval of the leadership of their respective Mitsubishi parent companies in Japan.

29. The General Counsel/Chief Compliance Officer of MCHA holds one position but performs two roles at the Company: first as General Counsel, and second as Chief Compliance Officer. As General Counsel, the incumbent serves as the first point of contact for providing legal support to any Signatory Entities which reach out to MCHA for assistance when a legal matter arises. Reporting to the General Counsel, during the relevant period, were a number of employees at the Assistant General Counsel level, who in turn supervised a number of employees at the Corporate Counsel level, as well as the paralegal and Japanese legal interns.

30. The General Counsel is charged with assigning and delegating work to each of the lawyers operating as an Assistant General Counsel, and to supervise the work performed by those legal personnel and their subordinates. In addition, the General Counsel is responsible for managing the budget and other operations of the legal department, is required to function as an integral member of the management of MCHA, and is often involved in strategic decisions concerning the Signatory Entities.

31. In addition to the duties described above, the General Counsel also has a second role as MCHA’s Chief Compliance Officer, and in this role is responsible for legal and regulatory compliance for all of the Signatory Entities and their employees. These personnel were required to receive compliance training, under the oversight of the General Counsel/Chief Compliance Officer of MCHA, as a result of their participation in the businesses of the Signatory Entities, which were affiliates of Mitsubishi. That compliance training was offered via: (1) an online platform, and (2) live, in-person training. Both of these training regimes were managed by the General Counsel/Chief Compliance Officer, who determined the programming content and courses offered each year for each region, coordinated with Japanese and European counterparts, and was responsible for making sure the training was effective.

32. During the relevant period, the Assistant General Counsel position had 3 simultaneous incumbents. They were responsible for managing the legal requirements of a number of Signatory Entities, as delegated to them, under the supervision of the General Counsel. Once the Signatory

Entities understood that one of the Assistant General Counsel had been assigned to be their lawyer, they would typically call that person directly to seek legal advice.

33. The legal department also had a Corporate Counsel level position, which operated at a more junior level, providing support to the lawyers functioning in the Assistant General Counsel and General Counsel positions.

Ms. Fischman's Performance as Corporate Counsel, Assistant General Counsel, Acting General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer

34. In her role as an attorney for the Company, Ms. Fischman's duties included providing legal advice and counsel for numerous affiliate companies located in the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Canada, as well as entities located in Japan, China and Europe that had transactions or legal matters in the United States.

35. As Corporate Counsel, Ms. Fischman consistently received the highest accolades and a rating of "exceeds expectations" in each of her annual performance reviews, from 2009-2012.

36. Ms. Fischman received the highest possible rating of "Exceeds Expectations" in her 2009 performance review, which contained a number of accolades including that Ms. Fischman:

- was "the go-to legal advisor for most non-IP legal matters"
- "demonstrated an ability to handle many complex matters at once. She is hard working and often asks for additional responsibility, which she absorbs without hesitation or complaint. In fact, the more work she is given the better she performs.... She has managed a number of high exposure lawsuits this year and has done so beautifully."
- "contributed tremendously to a wide range of clients in the US and Japan and is greatly appreciated as a valuable member of the MCUS Legal Department. It was a good year!"

37. Each of Ms. Fischman's performance evaluations, continuing from 2010 onward, was similarly effusive. Her 2010 evaluation included the highest possible "Exceeds Expectations" rating and noted that Ms. Fischman:

- "remains the go-to legal advisor for most non-IP legal matters"
- "Provided excellent compliance training in numerous areas this year"
- "has demonstrated an ability to handle many complex matters at once. She is hard working and often asks for additional responsibility, which she absorbs without hesitation or complaint. She is a true team player, willing to have a starring role or a supporting role as needed."

- “contributed tremendously to a wide range of clients in the US and Japan and is greatly appreciated as a valuable member of the MCUS Legal Department.”

38. In her 2011 evaluation, Ms. Fischman again received the highest possible “Exceeds Expectations” rating, and the evaluation noted that Ms. Fischman:

- Was entrusted with “a leading role in a number of complex transactional projects for MCPP, which she has handled extremely well.”
- Has “good instincts and consistently demonstrates excellent judgment in providing advice.”

39. In her 2012 evaluation, Ms. Fischman again received the highest possible “Exceeds Expectations” rating, which included the following notations:

- “Jennifer did a great job in 2012.”
- “Jennifer remains the go-to legal advisor”
- “She has good instincts and consistently demonstrates excellent judgment in providing advice.”
- “Based on her demonstrated commitment, her strong work ethic, her assumption of greater responsibilities, and the level of trust and respect she has earned both inside and outside MCHA, Jennifer is being promoted in 2013 to Assistant General Counsel.”

40. In addition, during this time, Ms. Fischman was tasked to manage general counsel duties for Ms. Costa, while Ms. Costa was absent from the Office obtaining her Masters in Business Administration, attending an international business school (in London, New York, and China) during a two-year period from 2010 to 2012.

41. In February 2013, the Company followed through on the statements contained within her 2012 performance evaluation, and promoted Ms. Fischman to the Assistant General Counsel position.

42. As a result of her promotion, Ms. Fischman took on a number of additional responsibilities, which were cumulative to those she retained from her previous role as a Corporate Counsel. In addition to providing legal advice on literally hundreds of commercial transactions, several mergers and acquisitions, antitrust, and environmental issues, she was responsible for investigating and managing multiple litigations, Foreign Corrupt Practices Act allegations, and was the primary employment lawyer, handling numerous employment issues for the Company. Sometimes Ms.

Fischman worked with outside counsel, but most of the time, the legal matters were successfully managed and concluded solely by Ms. Fischman.

43. In addition to her legal duties, during her tenure, Ms. Fischman was also the primary developer and presenter of ethics and compliance training for MCHA and the Signatory Entities. She presented this training live, and in person, for Signatory Entities within the United States.

44. As Assistant General Counsel, Ms. Fischman continued to perform at the highest professional level, efficiently and successfully handling many complex legal and compliance matters at once.

45. In her 2013 performance evaluation, which measured her performance in her role as Assistant General Counsel, Ms. Fischman again earned the highest possible rating of “Exceeds Expectations.” The review contained a number of notable acknowledgments of her strong performance, including:

- “Jennifer excelled in her performance in 2013.”
- “Jennifer is greatly appreciated as a valuable member of the MCHA Legal Department. Based on her demonstrated commitment, her strong work ethic, her assumption of greater responsibilities, and the level of trust and respect she has earned both inside and outside MCHA, Jennifer has earned the rating of ‘Exceeds Expectations.’”

46. In her 2014 performance evaluation, Ms. Fischman once again earned the highest possible rating of “Exceeds Expectations.” The review noted that:

- “Jennifer continued as lead counsel in support of several MCHC affiliates in North America...”
- “In 2014... she conducted two employment investigations to successful conclusions,”
- “As of April 1, 2015, Jennifer will be promoted to Acting General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of MCHA. She began her transition to this new role during the 4th quarter of 2014.”

47. Ms. Fischman was promoted to the position of “Acting” General Counsel in the 4th Quarter of 2014. In her capacity as Acting General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, Ms. Fischman became responsible for providing legal support and compliance programming to nearly 40 affiliate companies in the Americas and for managing a legal staff of five lawyers and one paralegal at MCHA.

48. In her annual 2015 review (dated April 30, 2016), Ms. Fischman received another superlative performance review reflecting her tireless efforts over the course of the year and her continued excellent performance. The review included glowing accolades, such as that Ms. Fischman's "continued success and ability to meet client demands is a testament to her skill, intelligence, capability and integrity,"

The Company's Failure to Promote Ms. Fischman

49. In the fall of 2014, the position of President of MCHA became vacant and MCHC's executives selected Ms. Costa to fill the vacancy. As a consequence of Ms. Costa's promotion to the position of President, the position of General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of MCHA also became vacant, and Ms. Costa discussed selection of a successor to that position with Masanori Sakaguchi, an MCHC with authority to approve the selection of a candidate for that position. Ms. Costa and Mr. Sakaguchi discussed potential alternatives for filling the vacancy, and ultimately Sakaguchi decided that Ms. Fischman should be selected to perform the duties and responsibilities of the position. According to communications between Ms. Costa and Mr. Sakaguchi that were exchanged in or around August, 2015, the plan had been to place Ms. Fischman in the role on a provisional basis and, at the end of a twelve (12) month period, evaluate whether to let her continue in that role or to recruit an external candidate for the position.

50. On December 3, 2014, Ms. Fischman met with Ms. Costa, who told her that she (Ms. Costa) was being promoted from the position of MCHA's General Counsel and Compliance Officer to the position of President of MCHA, effective April 2015. Ms. Costa also informed Ms. Fischman that she (Plaintiff), too, was being promoted to the position "Acting" General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer. At the time, Ms. Costa explained that despite Ms. Fischman's outstanding performance in the position of Assistant General Counsel and numerous comments Ms. Costa made over the years that she viewed Ms. Fischman as her successor, it was unlikely Ms. Fischman would ever be promoted to the General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer position on anything more than a temporary basis.

51. Ms. Costa explained that the decision to not promote Ms. Fischman to full General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer had been made in Japan. At no time did Ms. Costa state or suggest that the decision had been hers (Costa's). Ms. Costa explained that she was unable to "get you [Ms. Fischman] through Japanese management." Ms. Costa made other comments during this

meeting that suggested Ms. Fischman was not going to successfully achieve any promotion to the permanent General Counsel position, including the statements:

- “I can’t make any promises that it will ever happen [that you will be moved up to the full General Counsel role].”
- “It’s probably never going to happen.”

52. Subsequent to the December 3, 2014 conversation, Ms. Fischman requested a contract of employment, and to be appointed as General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer on a permanent basis, but her requests were denied. During the course of 2015, until at least August 2015, Ms. Fischman continually requested promotion to the General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer position on a permanent basis but her requests were denied on each occasion.

53. On information and belief, the Company’s decision to place Ms. Fischman in an “acting” role was unprecedented, and at no prior point had any male employee in the Company been placed into a job title on an “acting” basis (at MCHA or any other MCHC affiliate in the US or elsewhere).

54. Ms. Fischman understood Ms. Costa’s statement that she would be promoted to General Counsel on an “acting” basis to mean that that the Company would not tolerate another woman in its executive leadership. Women are not meaningfully represented within the senior levels of Mitsubishi, and during the relevant time only two (2) women had any significant role at the senior levels of the Company. First, at the time of Ms. Costa’s promotion, she was the only woman in the entire company, worldwide, who occupied an officer-level position, including all of the Company’s subsidiaries and affiliates worldwide. Additionally, at around the same time in Japan, MCHC appointed a female outside director to its board. Other than that, there were no female incumbents on the board of directors for the Company or any of its subsidiaries and affiliates, anywhere in the world. Promoting Ms. Costa, a woman, was a significant departure from Japanese corporate culture where women play a secondary role in the workplace compared to men. Moreover, Japanese culture and its associated politics was a continual point of emphasis at the Company, and was even referenced and incorporated into year-end performance appraisals, including those of Ms. Fischman.

55. Over the years, in numerous conversations, Ms. Costa had commented to Ms. Fischman about the culture of rampant gender discrimination at the Company in Japan and how difficult it had been for her, as a female at a Japanese company, to maintain her position. On one occasion, Ms. Costa admitted to knowing that others believed that she had only accomplished this by

engaging in sexual relations with high-level Japanese male executives at the Company, which Ms. Fischman understood would safeguard her from retaliation and would always keep her in a position of authority. Such conversations against the interest of the Company were common with Ms. Costa; she often spent hours late at night in Ms. Fischman's office grousing about the misogyny of "the Japanese," as she referred to the Company's management in Japan.

56. In April 2015, shortly after Ms. Fischman's promotion was announced, she visited Mitsubishi Polyester Film, a Company affiliate located in South Carolina. During two separate meetings, first with Bill Radlien (the affiliate's male president) and then with Dennis Trice (its male chief executive officer), it was confirmed that MCHA would not elevate Ms. Fischman to General Counsel because she was female. They each related to Ms. Fischman that Ms. Costa had expended all of her "political capital" on achieving the promotion of *another* woman – herself – and that the Company would never allow more than one woman to occupy an executive position. Bill Radlien, over dinner and drinks, stated: "I heard she [Ms. Costa] expended all of her political capital and there was no way they [the Company] were going to let two women be at the top." Dennis Trice, over lunch, made similar comments to Ms. Fischman.

57. Mitsubishi Polyester Film, like Mitsubishi's other affiliates, has no women in officer-level leadership and, upon information and belief, has been the subject of gender discrimination complaints, all of which were managed or settled privately.

58. At present, now that Ms. Costa has separated from employment with MCHA, that entity does not have any female incumbents in its executive ranks or in other significant leadership positions.

59. During Ms. Costa's tenure as General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, she had direct access to the senior leadership of Mitsubishi in Japan. Ms. Costa met regularly with all of them, went to Japan at least 2 times a year, and spoke or e-mailed with them on a regular basis about the direction of the Company's affiliates, merger and acquisition activity, and strategic initiatives. Ms. Costa also met with Shoji Yoshisato, MCHA's local executive leader, on a nearly daily basis.

60. In contrast, as "acting" General Counsel, Ms. Fischman was excluded from all meaningful interactions with the Company's Japanese leadership, including Ken Fujiwara and Masanori Sakaguchi. As "Acting" General Counsel, Ms. Fischman was invited to the monthly staff meetings for local MCHA leadership, which were chaired by Ms. Costa, but was not permitted to interact

with any senior level Mitsubishi personnel situated in Japan, including MCHC executives Ken Fujiwara and Hidefumi Date. As described in detail above, for MCHC's North American subsidiaries, all material decisions were made by MCHC in Japan. Moreover, all material decisions concerning MCHA were made by MCHC and although employees of MCHA were able to make suggestions, these were uniformly subject to MCHC's express approval. Accordingly, excluding Ms. Fischman from communicating with Mitsubishi personnel meant that she was being denied opportunities for promotion and advancement.

61. Despite her excellent qualifications, eighteen years of legal practice (at the time the decision was made) (she practiced from 1996-2017) and seven years of documented outstanding performance at the Company, Ms. Fischman was passed over for promotion to the full (i.e. non-temporary) position of General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer until the Company could hire a suitable *male* replacement, because the Company values male leadership and could not tolerate the notion of having more than one woman (Ms. Costa and Ms. Fischman) in executive positions.

62. Indeed, other than one other woman who is an outside member of the board of directors in Japan, Ms. Costa remains the only woman in executive leadership worldwide – in a company with tens of thousands of employees and hundreds of affiliated companies.

The Company's Disparate Treatment of Ms. Fischman

63. As set forth below, Ms. Fischman was replaced with a younger, less qualified, and less experienced male attorney, Mr. Oliva, who took her place and became General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer as of December 1, 2015.

64. In contrast to Ms. Fischman's tenure as Acting General Counsel, Mr. Oliva received disparately favorable treatment when he occupied the General Counsel title because he was male. For instance, Mr. Oliva received more compensation for the position than Ms. Fischman, even though both of them performed identical duties and responsibilities requiring equal skill, effort, and responsibility, under similar working conditions, during their respective tenures.

65. Additionally, when Ms. Fischman was promoted to Acting General Counsel, she was prohibited, by Ms. Costa, from visiting or communicating directly with Mr. Fujiwara or Mr. Sakaguchi, her male supervisors at the Japanese headquarters of the Company. In contrast, Mr. Oliva was permitted to communicate directly with Mr. Fujiwara and Mr. Sakaguchi immediately

upon his receipt of the General Counsel title, and he visited them in Japan in January 2016, a mere six weeks after he was made General Counsel.,

66. Similarly, on a trip to Japan with Ms. Costa in 2013, Mr. Sakaguchi was openly hostile to Ms. Costa in front of Ms. Fischman. Later during the trip, Ms. Costa explained that Mr. Sakaguchi “hated women.” In contrast, when Mr. Oliva visited the Company’s legal department in Japan, he was welcomed by, and invited to dine with, Mr. Sakaguchi and Mr. Fujiwara. Indeed, on one occasion, he was invited to dinner and to attend a professional baseball game with them. Ms. Fischman, on the other hand, was not invited by either man to visit Japan, to dine with them or go to a baseball game or participate in any similar entertainment. Ms. Fischman did not visit Japan as Acting General Counsel until October 2015, more than eleven months after she had transitioned to the role. Ms. Fischman was treated differently based on her gender.

67. Ms. Fischman complained to Pat Saunders, MCHA’s Human Resources representative on multiple occasions, about the disparate treatment that Mr. Oliva was receiving in contrast to how Ms. Fischman was treated as Acting General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer.

Ms. Fischman’s Participation in Protected Activity

68. During 2014, Ms. Costa’s predecessor as President and Member of the Board of MCHA, Mr. Yoshisato, had been the subject of a sexual harassment and hostile work environment claim. Ms. Fischman was assigned to investigate the claim against Mr. Yoshisato, a Japanese ex-patriot. During the course of the investigation, Ms. Fischman was required to interview Mr. Yoshisato and ask questions that were personally invasive and embarrassing, including about the anatomy of the executive’s own genitalia, and which were, within the context of Japanese culture, particularly taboo given that she is an American female professional and he is a Japanese male executive. Accordingly, Mr. Yoshisato resented Ms. Fischman’s involvement in the case.

69. The investigation began after Mr. Yoshisato and another employee were alleged to have gone out to a Japanese “hostess” bar in New York City for a wild night of drinking and debauchery. Ms. Fischman hired an outside law firm to gather facts concerning the matter, in which a purported whistleblower alleged that Mr. Yoshisato was attempting to use blackmail to prevent the whistleblower from disclosing certain alleged financial improprieties. The purported whistleblower alleged that, intent on coercing this individual’s silence so that he would not report or cooperate in any investigation of the Company’s purported financial violations, Mr. Yoshisato subjected him to embarrassing and humiliating commentary and sexualized conduct in the

presence of “hostesses” which, if they were to become known to the public, could have ended the whistleblower’s career and marriage. Upon consultation with the law firm, Plaintiff, as part of her sexual harassment and SARBOX investigation, advised Mr. Yoshisato that his alleged activities at the hostess bar, in NYC, could have violated city, state and federal law against sexual misconduct, sexual harassment and the anti-retaliation provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Ultimately, the Company paid a very large sum to make the matter “go away.”

70. Just weeks after settlement of the whistleblower’s claims, during the Fall of 2014, Mr. Yoshisato retaliated against Ms. Fischman for participating in protected activity (the investigation of Mr. Yoshisato’s alleged misconduct) by refusing to promote her to the full role of General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, despite her flawless record and exceptional performance, and by beginning to search for someone to replace her. Mr. Yoshisato, as the executive leader of MCHA, was responsible for selecting the person who would fill the role of General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, as well as for determining whether the person selected would retain the position.

71. As an example of how the Company condones the improper behavior of men who are accused of sexual misconduct, upon his return to Japan six months later in March 2015, Mr. Yoshisato was promoted to Executive Officer of the Company, the highest honor of the Company. In contrast, Ms. Fischman, who has never been accused of any wrong-doing, was passed over for promotion, demoted, humiliated and wrongfully terminated (as described below) under false pretenses. This is nothing less than disparate treatment based upon gender.

72. In November 2015, despite her tireless efforts over the course of 2015 and her continued excellent performance, MCHA and MCHC jointly decided, again, not to promote Ms. Fischman to the full position of General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer. Instead, they decided to demote Ms. Fischman to her previous position and to hire a new, less qualified, less experienced, male employee (Nicolas Oliva) to replace Ms. Fischman as General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer. In contrast to Ms. Fischman’s introduction to the role, Mr. Oliva was not given any provisional appointment on an “Acting” or interim basis. The decision to demote Ms. Fischman was made jointly by MCHA and by Ken Fujiwara, an MCHC executive located in Japan, and, upon information and belief, Mr. Fujiwara’s decision was made in consultation with other MCHC executives, including Mr. Date, Mr. Kosaki, Mr. Oohira, Mr. Sakaguchi, and/or Mr. Yoshisato.

73. On or about November 11, 2015, upon learning that the Company was hiring Mr. Oliva, Ms. Fischman complained to MCHA's Human Resources representative Pat Saunders that the hiring of Mr. Oliva constituted discrimination based upon gender. Ms. Fischman told Ms. Saunders: "I think this is crazy. I just got demoted so the company could hire a man. Didn't we all know this was going to happen? This is discrimination."

74. Mr. Oliva commenced employment at the Company on or about November 30, 2015. Simultaneously, the Company declined to promote Ms. Fischman to the General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer position and, instead, demoted Ms. Fischman from Acting General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer to her previous title of Assistant General Counsel. At the time he was hired, Mr. Oliva was not subject to any probationary period and was never temporarily titled as "Acting" General Counsel to the Company.

75. Immediately upon his hire, Ms. Fischman was assigned to report to Mr. Oliva.

76. Ms. Fischman proceeded to make additional complaints to Mitsubishi leadership about the discriminatory treatment of women. For instance, on March 1, 2016, Ms. Fischman complained to Mr. Oliva that one of the company's female employees was denied a severance package, while her male colleague had been offered a severance package under very similar circumstances. Ms. Fischman told Mr. Oliva that "they are treating Amber differently than they treated Dan, because she's a woman, and I won't be a part of it." No investigation was undertaken in response to Ms. Fischman's complaint. However, just a few weeks later in April 2016, Mr. Oliva retaliated against Ms. Fischman by "papering" her personnel file and including a "Needs Improvement" negative rating in the area of "Communication" in her otherwise stellar Annual Performance Review, for the first time in her tenure at the Company. At the time, Mr. Oliva had actual knowledge of the falsity of this comment.

77. Mr. Oliva retaliated against Ms. Fischman for complaining about the Company's discriminatory handling of Amber's severance package by gratuitously placing a "needs improvement" evaluation in the "Communications" category of her written performance review. This was the first time that Ms. Fischman had received any negative evaluation and was a deviation from the Company's practice of providing only annual performance appraisals for Ms. Fischman.

78. In August 2016, Ms. Fischman was tasked by Mr. Oliva to investigate a claim of sexual harassment made by a female colleague in the legal department. Ms. Fischman recommended hiring outside counsel to do the investigation, but Mr. Oliva refused. Mr. Oliva dictated exactly

how the investigation should be conducted by Ms. Fischman and what he *expected her to find* in the investigation. Instead of allowing Ms. Fischman to conduct all the interviews, Mr. Oliva told Ms. Fischman to interview only the female claimant and two other female witnesses because she was female. He also told Ms. Fischman what he expected the witnesses to say and how Ms. Fischman should write it in the report. Finally, Mr. Oliva would not allow Ms. Fischman to interview the male alleged harasser, saying that he “would handle it and that [he] would talk to him.” Fearing retaliation for disagreeing in writing with Mr. Oliva, Ms. Fischman did what she was told. She completed the written report of the female employees as Mr. Oliva dictated.

79. Ms. Fischman complained verbally to Mr. Oliva about his inherent gender bias in the investigation, the outcome of the investigation and conclusions he reached. During a conversation with Mr. Oliva that transpired on or about October, 2016, Ms. Fischman complained that women at the Company were being treated differently than men because of their gender. During this conversation, Ms. Fischman highlighted the Company’s disparate treatment of Amber in comparison to Dan in setting severance compensation, and also pointed to Oliva’s supervision of her August 2016 sexual harassment investigation. Ms. Fischman pointed out that during the investigation, Oliva had improperly instructed her as to what findings to make during the investigation, had inappropriately prevented her from hiring independent outside counsel, and had precluded her from speaking to the male accused of engaging in harassment. In sum and substance, Fischman contended, Oliva was preventing her from interacting with a male because she was female, instead relegating her only to console the complaining female party while he, Mr. Oliva, would interact with the accused male. As a result of the mishandled investigation, the female attorney left the Company shortly thereafter.

80. The next month, during November 2016, Ms. Fischman complained to Mr. Oliva that the Company was discriminating against her on the basis of her gender when it decided that she would not be permitted to participate in a judicial settlement conference without outside counsel, concerning one of MCC’s legal matters, which was scheduled to take place in late November 2016. At the direction of MCC, from 2014-2017, Ms. Fischman had been engaged as lead counsel and manager of a breach of contract/patent lawsuit that MCC had filed against a company named Genomatica (the “**Genomatica Matter**”). However, when it came to the first meeting with the male judge, the male opposing counsel and the male defendant, MCC preferred that a male attend the settlement conference with outside counsel. Mr. Takimoto, the general manager and Executive

Officer of MCC in charge of the business involved with the litigation wanted Mr. Oliva to participate instead of Ms. Fischman. At the time, Mr. Oliva was not actively involved in the case, certainly did not have Ms. Fischman's extensive working knowledge of the case and had virtually no litigation experience. MCHC and MCHA decided to acquiesce to MCC's request that the settlement conference be attended by Mr. Oliva. When Ms. Fischman complained to Mr. Oliva that the decision to replace her was gender discrimination and evidence of the misogynist culture at the Company in Japan. Mr. Oliva nodded in agreement with Ms. Fischman and shrugged, but failed to object to Mr. Takimoto or executives at MCHC who had the authority to direct MCHA to send Ms. Fischman to the conference.

81. Mr. Oliva attended the settlement conference, and was granted written authority by Mr. Takimoto to settle the Genomatica matter for not less than \$2,000,000, but Mr. Oliva was unable to settle the matter at the conference.

Wrongful Termination

82. In continuation of their pattern of disparate treatment gender discrimination, and in retaliation for Ms. Fischman's complaints of gender discrimination made during October and November, MCHA and MCHC jointly decided that Ms. Fischman should be terminated. The Company went out of its way to support this wrongful termination by laying a false foundation for its conduct, first in Ms. Fischman's demotion and then in her termination. It did this by using Ms. Costa to "paper" Ms. Fischman's personnel file by giving Ms. Fischman a pre-textual negative, mid-year review in November 2015, in order to demote Ms. Fischman and replace her with a male. It was not the Company's practice to issue mid-year reviews. At the time of the false negative review, Ms. Costa had actual knowledge of its falsity.

83. The fact that the negative review was pretextual, as was the Company's demotion of Ms. Fischman to Assistant General Counsel, is further demonstrated by the fact that the Company compensated Ms. Fischman, at the end of 2015, as if she had performed exceptionally well in the Acting General Counsel Role. Although she was demoted on November 30, 2015, the Company paid Ms. Fischman the full value of her "Acting General Counsel" bonus (prorated from April 2015 through November 2015) as well as the prorated bonus for the remainder of the year at the Assistant General Counsel level, when bonuses were paid out in June 2016. She also received a raise for 2016 over her 2015 salary for her exceptional performance (as articulated in the Annual Performance Review for 2015). Thus, the "papering" of Ms. Fischman's file with the first time

ever mid-year review and the unwarranted negative component in her otherwise stellar Annual Review is evidence of their discriminatory and retaliatory motives.

84. In retaliation for Ms. Fischman's complaints of gender discrimination and disparate treatment, described above, on January 30, 2017, upon her return to the office from a week-long trip with Mr. Oliva to California, Mr. Oliva terminated Ms. Fischman's employment. With Ms. Saunders present, Mr. Oliva read a one paragraph statement and then told Ms. Fischman that she had been fired *for cause and would receive no severance package*. The decision to terminate Ms. Fischman was made by Ken Fujiwara, an executive of MCHC, in consultation with other MCHC executives located in Japan.

85. Ms. Fischman was denied the opportunity to contact any of her colleagues and explain that she would be leaving the Company. She was denied the opportunity to wrap up any of her outstanding matters for clients who had trusted and worked with her for nearly nine years. Instead, Ms. Fischman was told to collect her coat and some personal effects and then was immediately "walked out" of the building by Ms. Saunders, leaving other employees with the impression that Ms. Fischman had committed a grievous crime.

86. The cruelty with which Ms. Fischman was treated was an attempt by the Company to humiliate her, damage her personal and professional reputation and silence her from making a claim of discrimination and retaliation.

87. At the time of her termination, Ms. Fischman was informed that the purported reason for termination was a supposed ethical breach of her professional ethics related to the *Genomatica* case. The Company asserted that Ms. Fischman approved a settlement counter-proposal extended by the Company's outside counsel, without first obtaining the required consent and approval of the Company's executives in Japan.

88. The Company's stated reason for termination was pretextual. Ms. Fischman never breached her professional ethics and never made any unauthorized proposal. Indeed, the legal department had actual, express written authority to settle the matter for any amount in excess of two million dollars (\$2,000,000). Thus, the demand of two million three hundred thousand dollars (\$2,300,000), was well within the actual, express, written authority granted by executives of the affiliate. Accordingly, no ethical breach occurred. Moreover, Ms. Fischman's settlement demand to Genomatica was made at the express direction of her superior (Mr. Oliva).

89. Ironically, the week before the Company informed Ms. Fischman of her termination, the Company sent her to California to provide *ethics* training to the senior executive teams at four of its separate affiliate companies. During the visit and the training, which Mr. Oliva personally attended, he introduced Ms. Fischman to the executives of each of the affiliate companies as the Company's leading expert in business ethics.

90. After Ms. Fischman's termination, the Company took further retaliatory action against her by contesting her application for unemployment insurance benefits. Ms. Fischman challenged the Company's denial of her unemployment benefits, and an administrative law judge found Mr. Oliva's testimony (that Ms. Fischman had been fired for ethical concerns), "lacked merit and strained credulity" since he, with full knowledge of the facts concerning Genomatica, had still allowed her to hold herself out as the Company's expert on ethics a mere week before he terminated her.¹

91. As Assistant General Counsel and the primary attorney assigned to manage and advise on employment law matters for the Company, Ms. Fischman gained an intimate understanding of what constitutes grounds for dismissal within the Mitsubishi organization and also grounds for charges of discrimination and retaliation. The reason provided for Ms. Fischman's termination was pure fiction. But even if Ms. Fischman had made a settlement offer that was in some way improper, under the Company's system of progressive discipline, Ms. Fischman should not have been terminated. Indeed, no other employee of the Company had ever been summarily terminated without first receiving one or more written warnings.

92. In contrast to the way Ms. Fischman was treated, Mr. Oliva consistently complained to her of the incompetence of a male attorney in the Legal Department; they even discussed how to terminate him with compassion by giving him three months' notice and a good reference, yet he remains at the Company and has never been disciplined or terminated for his incompetence.

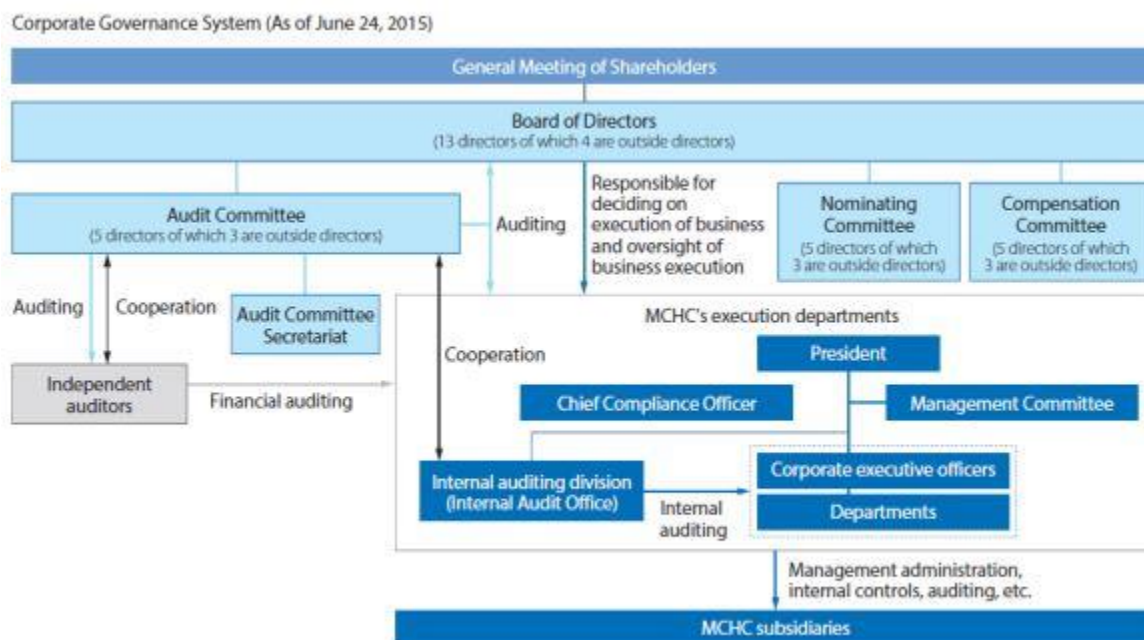
93. In fact, Ms. Fischman is aware of conduct by Ms. Costa where she revealed confidential information which resulted in a large liability to the company, for which Ms. Costa was never disciplined or terminated.

¹ A true and correct copy of the Opinion of the Honorable Catherine Agnello, Administrative Law Judge for the New York State Department of Labor, dated October 24, 2017 is attached as Exhibit 1 to the original complaint filed in this action (ECF 1-1) and is incorporated herein by reference.

94. Indeed, Ms. Fischman knows of many employees, for whom she drafted and provided settlement and release agreements in connection with their terminations, who committed egregious crimes or offenses against the Company and other employees, but yet were given severance packages and treated less harshly and with more respect and more fairness than Ms. Fischman. In contrast, Ms. Fischman was summarily terminated without any severance.

Joint Employment Allegations

95. At all relevant times, defendant MCHC completely controlled and dominated all of the material affairs of its more than 300 subsidiaries and affiliates, including MCHA and MCC, operating these entities as a single, cohesive group serving a common purpose. Indeed, this control and dominance is reflecting in MCHC's official corporate documents, including its Corporate Governance Reports, which demonstrate that MCHC directs all significant affairs of its subsidiaries and affiliates. So, for instance, the Corporate Governance Report dated May 31, 2016 includes a schematic of MCHC's corporate governance system which demonstrates MCHC's control and dominance of its subsidiaries (including MCHA and MCC). Notably, the schematic (reproduced below) demonstrates MCHC's complete control over the "Management administration, internal controls, auditing, etc." of its subsidiaries:



96. MCHC's Corporate Governance Report specifies that the Company's "Nominating Committee" "approves the selection and dismissal of operating company presidents (excluding listed subsidiaries)."

97. MCHC's Corporate Governance Report also clarifies that MCHC's "Management administration" of its subsidiaries includes setting compensation, stating, for instance, that MCHC's Compensation Committee "determines the individual amount of compensation for operating company presidents (excluding listed subsidiaries)."

98. The Company disclosed, via its Corporate Governance Report, that its Corporate Executive Officers served concurrent posts at its subsidiaries and, that these executives received compensation totaling 85 million yen for the Company's Fiscal Year 2015.

99. The Company disclosed, via its Corporate Governance Report, that its Management Committee is comprised of the President, corporate executive officers, and "the presidents of major subsidiaries." On information and belief these include, during the relevant time, the president of MCHA.

100. Additional sections of the Corporate Governance Report detail the nature of MCHC's complete control over its subsidiaries, including MCHA and MCC:

In addition, the scope of control and authority of each corporate executive officer and the delegation of authority over wholly-owned subsidiaries is clearly defined to enhance efficiency. Decisions on the execution of important business operations are approved by the president to ensure that proper decision-making is carried out.

* * *

The Corporate Governance report also states that "In deciding the execution of duties delegated to the executive officer the matter essential in the management of our company group shall be deliberated at the management meeting and the president and CEO makes a decision and with respect to other matters the power of decision-making of the executive officer in charge and the duties of the department in charge shall be provided. At the same time the decision-making power delegated to the subsidiary shall also be made clear. Thus, the system to make a decision and execute business matters efficiently in our group's business operation shall be established. The executive officer shall manage the subsidiaries and try to achieve the policy goal, based on the basic management policy (Group's medium-term

management plan, annual budget, etc.) decided by the board of directors, and establish a system to make the subsidiary's material management matter reported at the management meeting or in the management of the medium-term management plan or annual budget or otherwise.

101. At all relevant times, defendant MCHA operated as a wholly-owned subsidiary and/or affiliate of MCHC, performing support services for MCHC's other subsidiaries and affiliates, including MCC, in the functional areas of: (1) tax; (2) internal audit/control; (3) legal & compliance; and (4) finance and accounting.

102. At all relevant times, defendant MCHA was completely dependent upon and beholden to MCHC for the provision of all of its budgetary funding and operational expenses. At all relevant times, primary responsibility for the management of MCHA, and in particular for its operating budget, rested with one of MCHC's executives, Hidefumi Date, situated in Japan.

103. At all relevant times, defendant MCHA had no income, sales, or source of revenue other than the funding provided to it by MCHC.

104. At all relevant times, defendants MCHA and MCHC each acted as Plaintiff's joint employers, and acted directly or indirectly in the interest of an "employer" of Plaintiff, suffering and/or permitting Plaintiff to work on their behalf and for their benefit. At all relevant times, both MCHA and MCHC had the ability to: (1) hire and fire Plaintiff; (2) supervise and control Plaintiff's conditions of employment; (3) determine Plaintiff's rate and method of payment; and (4) maintain Plaintiff's employment records.

105. Each of MCHA and MCHC benefitted from Plaintiff's work as an employee. MCHC benefitted from Plaintiff's work because Plaintiff, in the course of her employment, provided legal and business advice and counsel to MCHC's wholly-owned subsidiaries and affiliates. MCHA benefitted from Plaintiff's work because Plaintiff's provision of legal and business advice and counsel to MCHC's wholly-owned subsidiaries and affiliates caused MCHC to compensate MCHA (and its staff) in connection with the value of the services provided to these subsidiaries and affiliates by MCHA. Plaintiff's performance of her duties and responsibilities necessitated, and resulted in, increased allocations of budgetary funding by MCHC to MCHA in order to cover the employee compensation paid to Plaintiff and her colleagues at MCHA.

106. During the course of Plaintiff's employment in the MCHA legal department, Plaintiff was nominally employed by MCHA. MCHA provided Plaintiff with wage statements and wage

notices and purported to be Plaintiff's employer. However, despite this nominal designation, all of the salaries and benefits paid to Plaintiff in the form of employment compensation derived from funds that were provided to MCHA from MCHC. Indeed, at all relevant times, the President of MCHA was actually an employee of MCHC, and received compensation directly from MCHC in connection with the performance of their executive duties at MCHA.

107. At all relevant times, the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment (her hiring, compensation, promotion, demotion, and termination) were all controlled and approved by executive-level male employees of MCHC, including; (1) Ken Fujiwara; (2) Hidefumi Date; (3) Mr. Kosaki (first name unknown); (4) Noriyoshi Oohira; (5) Masanori Sakaguchi; and (6) Shoji Yoshisato.

108. The key terms of Plaintiff's employment were controlled, dictated, and approved by MCHC. Plaintiff knows this because during the course of her employment, it was necessary for Plaintiff to staff positions within the MCHA legal department that reported to Plaintiff either directly or indirectly. In the course of staffing these positions, Plaintiff was required to obtain the authorization and approval of MCHC in order to recruit and hire candidates and in order to budget for staffing and to set compensation for personnel selected for the open positions.

109. Upon information and belief, MCHC's authorization and approval was similarly required, and actually obtained, in order to recruit Plaintiff, select Plaintiff as the successful candidate to fill the open position that Plaintiff was recruited into, and to determine Plaintiff's compensation. Similarly, upon information and belief, all decisions concerning Plaintiff's terms and conditions of employment required the authorization and approval of MCHA.

110. The decision to hire Plaintiff was jointly made by both MCHA and MCHC, with MCHC having final approval over the decision to hire Plaintiff.

111. All decisions concerning the rate of Plaintiff's compensation were made jointly by both MCHA and MCHC, with MCHC having final approval over the decision.

112. All decisions concerning Plaintiff's promotions during her time in the MCHA legal department were made jointly by both MCHA and MCHC, with MCHC having final approval over the decisions.

113. The decision to terminate Plaintiff was made jointly by Ken Fujiwara, an MCHC executive, and Donna Costa, MCHA's then-President, with Mr. Fujiwara having final approval in the matter.

114. Similarly, all decisions concerning the terms and conditions of Mr. Oliva's employment, including the decision to hire him and all determinations concerning his compensation and benefits were made jointly by both MCHA and MCHC, with MCHC having final approval over the decisions.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Discrimination in Violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e to 2000e-17)

Against the Company Defendants

115. Plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

116. Defendants have discriminated against Plaintiff on the basis of her sex in violation of Title VII by jointly demoting her and jointly terminating her on the basis of her sex including, but not limited to, subjecting her to disparate working conditions and compensation because of her gender, and denying her the opportunity to work in an employment environment free of unlawful discrimination.

117. Additionally, as Plaintiff's joint employers, Defendants each discriminated against Plaintiff by paying Plaintiff less compensation than they paid to Mr. Oliva, a male, for performing identical work (the duties and responsibilities of General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer).

118. Mr. Oliva received a higher salary than Plaintiff for the identical job, received a signing bonus when he joined the Company (in contrast to Plaintiff, who did not receive any signing bonus when she was hired), received higher total compensation than Plaintiff for each year of incumbency in the General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer position, and received additional valuable benefits that Plaintiff did not receive, including a Company-paid car and Company-paid parking that Plaintiff did not receive.

119. Defendants MCHA and MCHC set the compensation of MCHA employees, including Plaintiff, without reference to any objective criteria or compensation benchmarking. Plaintiff would have been paid more compensation but-for the fact that she was female, and the reduced compensation that Plaintiff received was because she was female. Defendants' discriminatory intent is evidenced by, among other things, Defendants' complete failure to hire and/or promote women to the ranks of its executive management, and by their disparate treatment of women

including, without limitation, in compensation decisions, in staffing and executing legal matters, and in determining severance payments for male and female comparators (*i.e.*, Amber and Dan), as set forth above.

120. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful and discriminatory conduct in violation of Title VII, Plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, monetary and/or economic harm for which she is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

121. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful discriminatory conduct in violation of Title VII, Plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, severe mental anguish and emotional distress for which she is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

122. Defendants' unlawful discriminatory and wrongful conduct constitutes a willful and wanton violation of Title VII, was outrageous and malicious, was intended to injure Plaintiff, and was committed with conscious disregard of Plaintiff's civil rights, entitling Plaintiff to an award of punitive damages.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Retaliation and Wrongful Termination in Violation of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-3(a))

Against the Company Defendants

123. Plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

124. Defendants retaliated against Plaintiff for her opposition to their discriminatory behavior toward Plaintiff and other women at the Company in violation of Title VII, by jointly demoting her and jointly, wrongfully, terminating her. Defendants also retaliated against Plaintiff for her participation in the investigation of the alleged sexual harassment and sexual misconduct by Mr. Yoshisato.

125. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful and discriminatory conduct in violation of Title VII, Plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, monetary and/or economic harm for which she is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

126. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful discriminatory and harassing conduct in violation of Title VII, Plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, severe mental anguish and emotional distress for which she is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

127. Defendants' unlawful discriminatory and wrongful conduct constitutes a willful and wanton violation of Title VII, was outrageous, malicious and cruel, was intended to injure Plaintiff, and was committed with conscious disregard of Plaintiff's civil rights, entitling Plaintiff to an award of punitive damages.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Equal Pay Act Violation, in Violation of 29 U.S.C. §§ 206(d) *et seq.*)

Against the Company Defendants

128. Plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs as if alleged fully herein.

129. Defendants discriminated against Plaintiff within the meaning of the Equal Pay Act by jointly providing her with lower pay and other forms of compensation than similarly situated male colleague Nick Oliva because of her gender, even though Plaintiff performed equal work requiring equal skill, effort and responsibility as Mr. Oliva.

130. Plaintiff and Mr. Oliva performed identical job duties and functions.

131. Plaintiff and Mr. Oliva performed identical work that required equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and that was performed under similar working conditions.

132. Defendants discriminated against Plaintiff by subjecting her to discriminatory pay, discriminatory denial of bonuses and other compensation incentives, discriminatory denial of promotions and/or titles, discriminatory benefits, perquisites and other valuable consideration, and other forms of discrimination in compensation in violation of the Equal Pay Act.

133. The differential in pay between Plaintiff and Mr. Oliva was not due to seniority, merit, quantity or quality of production, or a factor other than sex. Rather, the differential in pay was due to Plaintiff's gender.

134. As set forth above, MCHA and MCHC jointly determined the rate and method by which Plaintiff and Mr. Oliva were paid. MCHA issued their respective wage notices and wage statements, and disbursed the funds to them comprising their respective compensation, but, on information and belief, these amounts disbursed and compensation by MCHA were furnished by MCHC, transmitted from the bank/financial accounts of MCHC and/or its affiliates to the bank/financial accounts of MCHA, and were disbursed at MCHC's direction and pursuant to MCHC's authorization, based on amounts budgeted by MCHC's executives situated in Japan. During this time, also as set forth above, MCHC had complete and unfettered operational control

over MCHA, which was completely dependent upon MCHC, and MCHA's president was simultaneously an employee and executive of MCHC managing MCHA for the benefit of MCHC's shareholders.

135. Defendants caused, attempted to cause, contributed to, or caused the continuation of wage rate discrimination based on gender in violation of the Equal Pay Act.

136. Defendants' actions were not done in good faith nor did they have any reasonable grounds for believing that their acts or omissions were not a violation of the law.

137. As a result, Plaintiff is entitled to liquidated damages in addition to lost wages and lost earning capacity.

138. Defendants' foregoing conduct also constitutes a willful violation of the Equal Pay Act within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a). Because Defendants have willfully violated the Equal Pay Act, a three-year statute of limitations applies to such violations pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

139. As a result, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer damages and harm, including but not limited to lost wages and lost earning capacity.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Discrimination in Violation of the New York State Human Rights Law, N.Y. Exec. Law §§ 290 to 297)

Against the Company Defendants

140. Plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs as if alleged fully herein.

141. Defendants have discriminated against Plaintiff on the basis of her gender in violation of the NYSHRL by passing her up for promotion, demoting her and terminating her on the basis of her gender including, but not limited to, subjecting her to disparate working conditions and compensation because of her gender, and denying her the opportunity to work in an employment environment free of unlawful discrimination.

142. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful and discriminatory conduct in violation of the NYSHRL, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer monetary and/or economic harm for which she is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

143. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful and discriminatory conduct in violation of the NYSHRL, Plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, severe mental anguish and emotional distress for which she is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

144. Defendants' unlawful discriminatory and harassing conduct constitutes a willful and wanton violation of the NYSHRL, was outrageous and malicious, was intended to injure Plaintiff, and was committed with conscious disregard of Plaintiff's civil rights, entitling Plaintiff to an award of punitive damages.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Discrimination in Violation of the New York City Human Rights Law, N.Y. City Admin. Code §§ 8-101 to 131)

Against All Defendants

145. Plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs as if alleged fully herein.

146. Defendants have discriminated Plaintiff on the basis of her gender in violation of the NYCHRL by passing her up for promotion, demoting her and terminating her on the basis of her gender including, but not limited to, subjecting her to disparate working conditions and compensation because of her gender, and denying her the opportunity to work in an employment environment free of unlawful discrimination.

147. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful and discriminatory conduct in violation of the NYCHRL, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer monetary and/or economic harm for which she is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

148. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful and discriminatory conduct in violation of the NYCHRL, Plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, severe mental anguish and emotional distress for which she is entitled to an award of monetary damages and other relief.

149. Defendants' unlawful discriminatory and harassing conduct constitutes a willful and wanton violation of the NYCHRL, was outrageous and malicious, was intended to injure Plaintiff, and was committed with conscious disregard of Plaintiff's civil rights, entitling Plaintiff to an award of punitive damages.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Pay Discrimination – New York State Equal Pay Act, New York Labor Law § 194)

Against the Company Defendants

150. Plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs as if alleged fully herein.

151. Plaintiff makes this claim under the New York State Equal Pay Act, NYLL §§ 194 *et seq.*

152. Defendants subjected Plaintiff to a discriminatory lower rate of pay, discriminatory denial of bonuses and other compensation incentives, discriminatory denial of promotions and/or titles, and other forms of discrimination relative to Plaintiff's similarly situated male colleagues.

153. Plaintiff and similarly situated male colleagues all performed equal work that required equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and that was performed under similar working conditions.

154. Defendants' actions were not done in good faith.

155. As a result, Plaintiff is entitled to liquidated damages in addition to lost wages and lost earning capacity.

156. As a result, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer damages and harm, including but not limited to lost wages and lost earning capacity.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Aiding and Abetting Discrimination and Retaliation – NYSHRL)

Against Defendants Costa and Oliva

157. Plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs as if alleged fully herein.

158. Defendants Costa and Oliva aided and abetted Defendants in their discriminatory actions against Plaintiff based on Plaintiff's sex, and aided and abetted Defendants in their retaliatory actions against Plaintiff for her complaints about gender discrimination.

159. These actions are in direct violation of the New York State Human Rights Law, Executive Law § 290 *et. seq.*

160. As a result of these illegal actions, Plaintiff has been physically and emotionally damaged in an amount that is not presently calculable due to the ongoing and future effects. Plaintiff has also been damaged by having lost wages and benefits due to her discriminatory and retaliatory termination.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Aiding and Abetting Discrimination and Retaliation – NYCHRL)

Against Defendants Costa and Oliva

161. Plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs as if alleged fully herein.

162. Defendants Costa and Oliva aided and abetted Defendants in their discriminatory actions against Plaintiff based on Plaintiff's sex, and aided and abetted Defendants in their retaliatory actions against Plaintiff for her complaints about gender discrimination.

163. These actions are in direct violation of the New York City Human Rights Law.

164. As a result of these illegal actions, Plaintiff has been physically and emotionally damaged in an amount that is not presently calculable due to the ongoing and future effects. Plaintiff has also been damaged by having lost wages and benefits due to her discriminatory and retaliatory termination.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that the Court enter judgment in her favor and against Defendants, containing the following relief:

A. A declaratory judgment that the actions, conduct and practices of Defendants complained of herein violate the laws of the United States, the State of New York, and the City of New York;

B. An injunction and order permanently restraining Defendants from engaging in such unlawful conduct;

C. An award of damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus prejudgment interest, to compensate Ms. Fischman for all monetary and/or economic damages, including, but not limited to, the loss of past and future income, wages, compensation, job security and other benefits of employment;

D. An award of damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus prejudgment interest, to compensate Ms. Fischman for all non-monetary and/or compensatory damages, including, but not limited to, compensation for her severe mental anguish and emotional distress, humiliation, depression, embarrassment, stress and anxiety, loss of self-esteem, self-confidence and personal dignity, and emotional pain and suffering and any other physical or mental injuries;

E. An award of damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus prejudgment interest, to compensate Ms. Fischman for harm to her professional and personal reputations and loss of career fulfillment;

F. An award of damages for any and all other monetary and/or non-monetary losses suffered by Ms. Fischman in an amount to be determined at trial, plus prejudgment interest;

G. An award of punitive damages;

H. An award of costs that Ms. Fischman has incurred in this action, as well as Ms. Fischman's reasonable attorneys' fees to the fullest extent permitted by law; and

I. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: April 6, 2020
Garden City, New York

Respectfully Submitted,
VALLI KANE & VAGNINI LLP

/s/ Sara Wyn Kane
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